

In re application of: Robert A. Luciano et al.  
Serial Number: 09/757,384  
Page 2

1998, now U.S. patent number 6,105,962. This application is further a continuation-in-part  
application of U.S. patent application number 09/527,705, filed March 17, 2000, which claims  
the benefit and priority of U.S. provisional application number 60/126,052, filed March 23,  
1999.

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On page 4, lines 3-7

One of the disadvantages of spinning reel gaming devices is that they only allow a player

B<sup>2</sup>  
10 it is generally only possible for a view of the symbols of on a reel to be within a players view.

This is not the case with wheels. Wheels may have annular surfaces around the entire circumference of a wheel. Therefore, wheels can display a greater number of symbols than reels.

On page 12, lines 3-21

15 Now referring to Figure 3, various symbols or indicia 19, which together can form various winning combinations, are provided at spaced-apart radial positions on the visible annular surfaces of each wheel 242, 244, 246, 262, 264, 266, 282, 284, and 286. A plurality of wager locations 290, 292, 294, 300, 302, 304 and 320 corresponding to various pay lines are positioned on the playing surface 228 proximal to the wheel groups 240, 260, and 280, wherein  
B<sup>3</sup>  
20 wager locations 290, 292 and 294 are single group wagers; wager locations 300, 302 and 304 are double group wagers; and wager location 320 is a triple group wager. More specifically, wager locations 290 are positioned at least partially around the peripheral of first group 240; wager locations 292 are positioned at least partially around the peripheral of second group 260; and wager locations 294 are positioned at least partially around the peripheral of second group 240.

B

In re application of: Robert A. Luciano et al.

Serial Number: 09/757,384

Page 3

A single group wager on the first group 240 is won when predetermined symbols or indicia line up along the respective pay line on the first wheel 242, the second wheel 244 and the third wheel 246 are combined to match a predetermined winning combination. A single group wager on the second group 260 is won when predetermined symbols or indicia line up along the respective pay line on the first wheel 262, the second wheel 264 and the third wheel 266 are combined to match a predetermined winning combination. A single group wager on the third group 280 is won when predetermined symbols or indicia 19 line up along the respective pay line on the first wheel 282, the second wheel 284 and the third wheel 286 are combined to match a predetermined winning combination.

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On page 13, lines 19-22 and page 14, lines 1-2

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As seen in Figure 13, the present invention comprises an embodiment that utilizes only two wheels. In this embodiment, wheels 502 and 504 are adjacent to each other and at least one pay line is provided. Pay line 506 may be similar to pay lines 300, 302, and 304 shown in Figure 3. However, in this embodiment, only two wheels are used. Wheels 502 and 504 do not contain concentric groups. Pay lines 508, 510, and 512 are symmetrical combinations of radial pay lines. Non-symmetrical combinations of radial pay lines may also be provided, such as pay line 514.

On page 15, lines 8-23

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Now referring to Figure 11a, in the preferred manual form, a dealer tends the bets and activates the wheels. The wheels are stopped in wheel stopping positions. The stopping positions may be determined in a number of ways that are well known in the art. For example, a computer may be provided that randomly generates numbers. When a number is generated, it is compared with a wheel stopping position table that contains all of the possible stopping positions

13

In re application of: Robert A. Luciano et al.

Serial Number: 09/757,384

Page 4

for all of the wheels. The wheels are then stopped in the positions that correspond to the random number selected by the computer. Alternatively, a random number may be generated for each wheel and the stopping position of each wheel may be independently determined. The dealer then evaluates the wins based on the combination of symbols or indicia 19 and rewards the 5 player(s) accordingly.

On page 18, lines 17-26

With continued reference to Figures 4 and 5, the wheel drive motors 42a, 42b, and 42c are preferably controlled by a microprocessor circuit, contained within a circuit housing 54, 10 which may be of the known design that is commonly used in conventional modern gaming devices. The motors 42a, 42b, and 42c are brake gear motors of the known stepping form which separately rotate each wheel 242, 244, and 246 through a predetermined number of angular increments that is determined by the control circuitry and which varies during successive games. Referring again to Figure 2, the angular increment through which each wheel 242, 244, and 246 15 is traveled during each step of the rotary movement corresponds to the angular spacing of the centers of successive ones of the indicia 19 about the axis of rotation of the wheels. Thus, indicia 19 of each wheel 242, 244 and 246 are in alignment along radii of the axis of rotation when the motors stop turning the wheels. The presence of particular indicia 19 or combinations 20 of indicia at a pay line at that time determines the player's winnings or score in the conventional manner.

On page 19, lines 3-22

Motor control circuits 54 which are microprocessor controlled require tracking of the 25 rotary movement of the indicia carrying rotatable members by the microprocessor 56. For this

In re application of: Robert A. Luciano et al.  
Serial Number: 09/757,384  
Page 5

purpose, tracking means 57 are provided for generating repetitive electrical signal pulses including first, second and third series of pulses each of which is indicative of rotary motion of a separate one of the wheels 242, 244 and 246. Successive pulses in each series are produced in response to successive increments of rotary motion of the wheel 242, 244, and 246 that is being tracked by the particular series. In a manner known to the art, this enables the microprocessor 56 to cause stopping of rotation of the members at times when indicia are in alignment at the pay line and, by counting the pulses, to determine which indicia are at the pay line.

10 On page 19, lines 12-22

The tracking means 57 of this example of the invention operates by photoelectric sensing of wheel motion. Means 57 includes a bracket 58 that extends forward from the front circular support plate 33, past the peripheries of each of the wheels 242, 244, and 246, and into the front structural member 41. Bracket 58 has pairs of spaced apart tangs 59 and the tangs of each pair extend along opposite sides of the gear teeth 31 of a separate one of wheels 242, 244, and 246. One tang 59 of each pair supports a small light source 61 positioned to direct light towards a light detector 62 supported by the other tang of the pair and which is at the other side of the gear teeth 31 of the wheels 242, 244, and 246 which extends between the pair of tangs. The light sources 61 may be of any of a variety of types such as light emitting diodes for example. The light detectors 62 may also be of any of a variety of different types, phototransistors and photodiodes being examples.